ESTABLISHED 1855

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## "Bride of Battle"

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

A ROMANCE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY FIGHTING ON THE BATTLE. FIELDS OF FRANCE.

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like you, Captain Mark. You're stub

She spoke with intense passion, but

when she ended, she put her arms

quietly about his neck. "Tell the col-

onel, Captain, Mark, because of me,

"There's nothing to tell, my dear,"

said Mark, groping for the words that

would not come. "I struck him be-

And he could say nothing. Of Kel-

alse offer of friendship, of the treach-

ry that had risked three lives that

Mark might die on a false errand-

nothing! And, if he had been able to

speak, he could not have told. Yet he

was ignorant of the inhibility process

that now, as always, held him in

"He sent three of us out to rescue :

counded man unnecessarily," said

He saw a spasm pass over Howard's

ace. This was worse Than Howard

ould have believed. The colonel was

was one of those who accept the obvi-

"Listen, Captain Mark!" said Elea-

ior, speaking as if to a baby. "That

sn't what you wanted to say. You had

no thought of criticizing your superior

officer, even if you thought him wrong.

That isn't what you meant. Perhaps

he'll tell me, father! Stand back a lit-

tle. Now, whisper it, Captain Mark!

But in the shelter of Eleanor's arms

Mark felt altogether at peace. What

"Are you going to marry Kellerman

Very softly, in the obscurity, he felt

her shake her head. And the action

had precisely the opposite effect of

For nothing mattered any more

thing at all. He couldn't find ex-

Eleanor drew herself out of his arms

and looked at him. He looked from

her face to the colonel's. Why were

they worrying him? How could be

hope to save his life by going into the

And what a long rigmarole, begin

ning back in the war department

Mark could not string a case together;

his mind was not constructed in that

Eleanor laid her hand on his arm

very moment is torture to us?" she

There was a terrible intensity in he

one, as if she was holding herself

rigidly in restraint, for fear that she

would fail should she yield to her emo-

"I struck him," stammered Mark.

told you why. I thought he was wrong

The look upon each face seemed to

e frozen there; it was as if their lives

and not Mark's, hung upon his words.

Suddenly a shrick pierced the sky

cutting off Mark's speech, and a shell

detonation, followed by the dull boom

of a distant gun. The colonel started,

and then resumed his gaze. In the en-

forced silence, which seemed intermin-

able, the expression on his and his

companion's faces did not change in

It seemed to Mark as if that was ar

his mind desperately to find words to

had lifted him; looked out into dark-

What Lever Thinks About It .- Whe

Congressman Lever was shown the

statement of Mr. Blease that he would

ignore the itinerary fixed by the Dem-

ocratic state committee for the sena

torial candidates this summer, he said

the senate within the Democratic par

"Blease bolting the rules and regu

ing to his face, his un-Americanism,

ministration, his wanton and malicious

aims of his government. Blease has

always been in favor of the county-to-

county canvass. It is significant that

only after my entrance into the race

be and I shall stand by it.

"I am not surprised at this action:

say when the noise subsided.

But there came a stunning

o risk those lives-I-"

what Eleanor had intended.

cused himself in his life.

they required of him?

asked.

did it matter, all this of long ago?

But Eleanor clung to him.

'aptain Mark, Because he-"

CHAPTER XIV.

born. You have a stupid, wicked The three officers who had brought streak of stubbornness in you that alin their verdict, and the fourth, of ways makes you pretend things, and high rank, who had passed the senalways prevents you from letting the tence, stood rather stiffly at the door world see what a dear, good, splendid of the little headquarters village house man you are. I know you through and watching Mark as, with hands chained, through, though you've never known he was marched away by two armed did. You've ruined your life by guards toward the jail. our silly silences. You seem to like When he was out of sight they uno be misunderstood. You like thing bent, for it is hard for Americans to o go wrong with you, so that you can maintain the military air longer than uffer undeservingly. But it isn't he is essential for discipline. roical of you, Captain Mark, It's stub

she said

ause he-

Mark lamely.

"D---n it!" said one. born and wrong, and, where other "My sentiments," answered another are concerned, it's criminal. Where "What do you think, McKinnon?" others are concerned-others who lov "I don't want to think about it." you, Captain Mark!"

that sort-but-"Well, if the fellow's a gentleman, why did he do it? He must have

got roped into the army-a gunman of

"If it had been some tough who had

"And, after all, he might have been respited for the blow, but the gross cowardice-

"I don't see that. The blow was worse than the cowardice. A new hand, between the lines at night, his first night-Kellerman shouldn't have sent him-

"I don't follow you there. Kellerman had known the man in the U.S. and wanted to give him a chance to redeem himself."

"Perhaps the general-" "There isn't a charce of that," interposed the colonel stiffly. "Discipline has to be maintained. If it isn't the Boches will get us, sure as fate, when they make their promised attack to wipe us out of France. The general will confirm the sentence, and Weston will atone for his crime at sunrise. Pray, gentlemen, put all false sentimentality out of your minds and consider the larger issue. However," he continued, after a pause, "I'll try to get him on the telephone

He went back into the cottage, an the waiting officers were not surprised at his grave face when he returned; nor was it necessary for them to ask him what the answer had been.

At nightfall Mark was sitting in his cell. He had eaten, he had composed himself to meet his end according to the traditions of his caste and race; but he could not meet it calmly. He

and deliberately flung everything away; he had let Kellerman goad him to madness; he was going to die without even the soldier's satisfaction of duty honorably done. And he could not compose himself.

forded no room for exercise which might have calmed his mind. The uncertainty of death was little, but the hideous uncertainty of Eleanor's future was terrible. He was in the mood of one of those Apaches who go to death cursing and struggling. The hideousness of his position, combined with the supreme necessity of appearing calm to the watching jailer, made every nerve quiver. And he could only sit on his bed and think, think, curse himself and picture Kellerman's triumph and, worst of all, perhaps, his own failure to denounce him.

Somehow, strangely enough, his resentment began to concentrate itself against Hartley. He had led him into this position, with his grandiose folly, his ambitious schemes, only to desert him at the end. But for Hartley he might have gone abroad, perhaps with a commission, under another name-if he could have brought himself to that His mind went round and round

and the passing of the hours seemed Suddenly he heard the outer gate

the prison click; then came the sound of voices, footsteps, a woman's swishing skirts; Eleanor and Colonel Howard stood at the barred entrance with

Mark rose from his bed and stoo staring at them; he could hardly believe them real. The guard unlocked the door of the cell. Eleanor shrank sonry, her kerchief to her lip, her face chalky white. Suddenly she started forward. The colonel whispered word, she brushed him aside as if she had not heard him. Her arms sought Mark's neck and found it. She pressed

her lips to his. "Captain Mark! Dear Captain

Mark!" she sobbed. And, holding her closely to him, and forgetting Howard's presence and everything else, Mark found his peace.

Colonel Howard was trying to caln her, to assuage her frantic grief. At last he persuaded her to sit down. He took Mark by the arm as if he were a child, and placed him beside her.

"Mark, my dear boy-Mark, I heard of it only five minutes ago," he said. "I had to spend the night here, and Eleanor had got leave to meet me. I've it is nothing more than I expected. just learned the outlines of it. I'm is in the line with his whole career trying to get 'the general. Yes, yes, I He knows no law save his own reckless know he refused this morning, but he will and ambition. I am running for didn't know. I'm only going to ask for a respite till I can see him personally. Ity and in accordance with its rules and It will come out all right. Now tell regulations. The party has named me, Mark, what happened? How did what schedule of speaking dates shall Kellerman meet you? Why did you strike him? I don't ask about the charge of cowardice, because that lations of the Democratic party of the isn't worth speaking about. I'll settle state will not alter my plans, except it that with the general-I haven't for- will deprive me of the chance of expos-Mark-how did it all happen? Tell his disloyalty to the Democratic adme exactly, so that I-

It was unlike the old colonel to attacks upon President Wilson, and his gabble so fast. Perhaps he was afraid reiterated lack of sympathy for the war of breaking down. "Can tell the general. Now begin,

Mark. Tell me from the beginning." But Mark did not open his lips. And Eleanor had sprung up and faced

Mark eagerly. "Now, Captain Mark, listen! If you've never listened to me before, ing to face his un-American utterances promoting conservation by educationlisten now!" she cried. "I know you at Pomaria and Filbert, after the de- al methods throughout county, district aren't going to tell the colonel. It's claration of war by his government. and urban agents, \$6,100,000.

e them, and he dares not meet m to face before the people of that ate in the compaign upon these is ill not be fooled by any such politial sniping. He knows what the onsae in this campaign is going to be lie danes not face it. My entrance in the race has run him off the stump.

DISREGARDED ALL DANGER Italians Perform Daring Naval Feat at

Pola. The details of the recent Italian ival exploit at Pola, writes a correpondent of the Associated Press, show that it was one of the most audacious feats of the war, worthy to rank with the British at Zeebrugge and the Merrimae at San Diego.

Plans were long matured by Lieunant Commander Pellegrini, who adopted unusual means of secrecy to afeguard the project. To divert attention he took service in the trenches on the Piave, and when ready to start full. Disregard additional months of eve out that he was going to visit is friends. He was accompanied by nether officer, and two sailors. The arty, escorted by destroyers, arrived t Pola at 2 o'clock in the morning was very dark, as the moon had een down two hours. A light wind dew off shore, which prevented the ounds of preparation going landward. The entrance of the channel was 400 vards across with a long neck leading nto the great harbor in which lay enstrin's fleet of battleships, cruisers and destroyers encircled by a cowning terrace of land batteries,

In the obscurity the guard ship e entrance was dimly visible swung to one side, the guards apparently lerman's blow outside the inn, of his sleep. There was complete lack

Final preparation was made for a ish in the darkness. Commander Pellegerini and his companions put n rubber suits which could be inflated. The plan was to discharge torpedoes at the big ship, then blow up their own craft, jump overboard and await apture or drowning. All realized that there was practically no chance o returning alive.

"In Lion's Mouth."

Commander Pellegrini was perfectlly cool as he bade good-bye, his superior officer saving: "You are putting you ead in the lion's mouth."

shaken; his faith was strong, but he Now they encountered three suc ssive lines of defense, First, a guard ship, then a line of wooden buoys narking a chain of mines and then a heavy steel net strung from bank to ank. How they were able to penerate these obstructions must remain mystery.

The escort waited almost an hou when the silence was suddenly broker ov two distinct explosions of torpe

Soon after, two signals of parti-colored lights slowly rose from the cener of the harbor, showing that Commander Pellegrini had penetrated to the very heart of the fleet and was sending signals from the midst of it. The first signal meant, "Have torpedoed a battleship," and the second said: "Don't mind us; we have no

hance.

This last signal was the up in case there was no opportunity to ive help. It is believed that they blew up their craft and took to the water in accordance with the proobscure details and explanations that ramme as explosive time bombs had en set to go off even if the craft was inder water. Meanwhile the sky was civid with search lights and the land batteries were pouring terrific fire on the escort. They clung to their work for a time and then left. As daylight broke, a fleet of enemy airplanes Captain Mark-don't you see that wooped down but was beaten off by smaller fleet of Italian planes, three nemy machines falling into the water

during the aerial battle. 'ommander Pellegrini and his party. The signal was definite that a ship ad been hit and aerial photographs nessage. There is every reason to bewe that the four men are prisoners in any event, their associates and the country greet the fearless band as heoes who have reflected lasting glory on the skill and daring of the Italian May 8, 1916; (2) if he was allotted the sons of ancient Rome are standing

## burst somewhere by with a shattering navy. FOOD PRODUCTION LAW

Appropriation Conditioned on Prohibi tion of Liquor Making.

The administration food production vill, authorizing the department of agriculture to spend \$10.861,400 to insternity of torment. He struggled in crease production was passed by the tipulating that the principal approprintion, \$6,100,000 for the expenses of county agents, shall not be available that seemed to split his ear-drums. He unless the president issues a proclafell forward, and felt as if some one

ess, sought Eleanor and knew noth-Prohibition advocates won their fight by a vote of 177 to 133 sustaining the tentative vote taken Tuesday They now are preparing to campaign or the provision in the senate. The measure also carries a rider rohibiting the use of the funds to pay salaries of men of draft age who hav

een given deferred military classifiation, where exemption is based solely on the ground that they are mployed in the department of agriulture in indispensable work. The dry amendment was fostered by Representative Randall, prohibi-

ionist. Its opponents argued vainly against any attempt to coerce the president, and insisted that such action would not hurry the president nto exercising his authority to prohibit the manufacture of liquor during

Republican members succeeded inserting an amendment to itemize al of the prohibitions after contending for it for several days. An appropriafion of \$500,000 for use of the department of agriculture to mobilize farm laber, was stricken out.

Among the items contained in th oill are: For the prevention and eradication of diseases of livestock, \$1, 058,975; for procuring seed to sell before Colonel Howard could resume that he suddenly suffers a change of to farmers at cost, \$2,500,000; for the heart on the county-to-county cam- prevention and eradication of plant paign. His failure to observe it can diseases, \$\$11,200; for increasing food be explained only by his fear of hav- production, eliminating waste and

REGISTRATION INFORMATION This For the Benefit of Those Cal Out June 5.

The following information relative the filling out of registration cards by all young men who have become since June, 1917, has been issued headquarters:

Questions will be asked for you nswer in the order in which they apnear below. These questions are se out with detailed information to help ou answer them.

emove them. They should be carefulread so that you will have you answers ready when you go before the registrar.

All answers will be written on th registration card in ink by the regisnames correctly and to write legibly. 1. Name in full. Age in years, Thi means all your names spelled out in

2. Home address. This means place where you permanently reside not the place where you work. prepared to give the address in this way: "232 Main street, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois," or "R. F. D. No, Jonesville, Ohio."

3. Date of birth. To be required t egister you must have been born in 896, in a month and on a day sub equent to June 5, or in 1897, in nonth and on a day thereof prior to or on the date set for registration. 4. Where were you born? First name the city or town, then the state,

then the nation; as "Columbus, Ohio," "Vienna, Austria," "Paris, France, Sophia, Bulgaria." 5. Are you (1) a native of the Unit d States; (2) a naturalized citizen;

(3) an alien; (4) have you declared your intention to become a citizen: (5) or are you a citizen or non-citizen In dian? (Specify which.) (1) If you were born in the United

States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a native of the United States no matter what may have been the citizenship or nationality of your par ents. Any inhabitant of Porto Rico who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who registered in Porto ltico on that date, and continued to serve their allegiance to Spain on or sefore April 11, 1900, by making a debefore April 11, 1900, by making a de-claration, before a court of record, of their decision to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and native of Porto Rico, who was temporarily absent from the island of Italy, and are glad to find thememporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1599, and has since reurned, and is not a citizen of any forign country, is held to be a citizen of he United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status 17

decision to do so within six months afte United States, if your father was a leagued together in defense of man-

(2) You are a naturalized citizen f you have completed your naturalization, that is, if you have "taken fina papers." But you are not a citizen i on have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only "taken out first papers") in the latter case you are only a de clarant. You are also a naturalized citizen if, although foreign-born, you father or surviving parent became fully naturalized while you were un der twenty-one years of age, and you were in the United States at the time you attained the age of twenty

(3) You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared be fore a naturalization court your inten tion to become a citizen of the United States. Receipt from the clerk of the court of the certified copy of such declaration is often called "taking ou

first papers." (4) An Indian is a citizen if (1) he or his father or mother, prior to his unfurled them to the world. birth or before he attained the age of twenty-one, was allotted prior to subsequent to May 8, 1916, and receiv ed a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he face to face with the barbarians in the was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives

as adopted the habits of civilized (5) You are an alien if you do not full within one of the four classe

thove mentioned. 6. If not a citizen, of what natio declarants. Remember that a "declar ant" is not yet a citizen of the United States. If an alien or declarant, state "Great Britain," "Germany," etc. 7. Father's birthplace. First name

the city or town, then the state or province, then the nation, as "Colur is, Ohio," "Vienna, Austria," "Paris France," "Sophia, Bulgaria."

8. Name of employer. Place of em ployment. If you are working for ar individual, firm, corporation or association, state its name. If in business trade, profession or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the state or Federal governmen say whether your office is under the United States, the state, county or a municipality. In answer to the ques tion as to the place of employment give the number and name of the street, town, county and state, or R. F. D. number, postoffice, county and Italy's day was held under the high state where you work.

9. Name and address of nearest rel ative. If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. In stating the address give the number and name of the street first, then city or town. then county and state; or R. F. D. number first, then postoffice, then county and state.

10. Race-White, negro, Indian Oriental. No explanation necessary.

Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange The continued weakness of Italian hills was the noteworthy feature of the foreign exchange market last week. France during the first ten days of Checks on Rome sold as low as 9.05 May.

Hre for one dollar, which figure reprents a discount of about 43 per cen upon the theoretical par value of 5.182 line to the dollar. Bills on other European countries were not much changed but Russian currency for spot delivery in New York has again advanced

\$15.50 to \$15.60 It is reported from London that the ermans are purchasing large amounts Tuited States currency for shipmen to Austria by way of Switzerland to be used in the purchase of this year's mutilate these instructions. Do not crop from the Ukraine. It is explaincept American notes in payment for their produce. This report, if true should give great satisfaction in this

The value of the German mark in neutral countries continues to decline rar, who should be careful to spell all end of last week 100 marks were worth only 40 florins in Amsterdam, and 81.20 francs in Switzerland. These prices compare with a par value of 59.38 florins and 133.45 francs respect-Ively, and a market value of 42.85 and 55.50 on March 27, immediately after the German drive commenced.

The price of silver is unchanged We need not allude to it as it is sta-Ollsed.-Commerce and Finance .

WILSON GREETS ITALY

Encouraging Message on Third Anni versary of War.

The third anniversary of Italy's en Into the war was celebrated in Weshington Thursday night at a mass meeting under the patronage of President Wilson and at which Secretary ing and Count Macchi di Cellerre the Italian ambassador, were speakers Many high government officials, foreign diplomats and members of congress attended.

A message from President Wilson extending fraternal greetings to the Italian people and bidding them godpeed was read by Secretary Lansing. It hed been cabled to Ambassador Page at Rome and read throughout Italy at celebrations commemorating the day. The message said:

"I am sure I am speaking for the people of the United States in sending to the Italian people warm fraternal etings upon this, the anniversar Rico on that date, and continued to reside therein until April 11, 1900, is the entrance of Italy into this great held to be a citizen of Porto Rico, except such inhabitants, natives of the Spanish peninsula, who elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain on or detail of force. The people of the United States have looked with pro view associated with a people to view are bound by so many personal and intimate ties in a struggle whose that is liberation, freedom, the rights

The rights of the weak as well as the er March 2, 1917. If you were born strong and the maintenance of justice broad you are still a citizen of the by the irresistible force of free nations citizen of the United States at the kind. With ever increasing resolution time you were born, unless you have and force we shall continue to stand "America salutes the gallant king-

dom of Italy and bids her god-speed. The celebration was the forerunne of many held over the country Friday Observance of Italy's day was request ed by President Wilson in a message to the nation last Sunday and at his all government buildings in the United States. State governors also ordered the flying of the red, white and green emblems on state buildings.

Great Decision Made Secretary Lansing in addressing th mass meeting after reading the president's address, said the anniversary of

worthy of commemoration when it neans that a people regardless of the sacrifice, have proclaimed their purpose to support the right. "Three years ago," the said, "Italy made her great decision

On that day, which will ever be mem orable in history, she wrote across her battle flags the word 'Liberty,' an

"To those who know the past there inavoidably comes the thought that today, even as their forefathers stood north. In the ages past Italy was saved by the patriotism, the valor and separate and apart from his tribe and the sacrifice of Italians. So will Italy

"Today America, youngest of the great powers of the earth, is proud to cross the seas and to stand side by side with the most ancient power of Europe in upholding the standards of are you a citizen or subject? This democracy and to unite in proclaiming need be answered only by aliens and to the nations tortured by war tha peace must be won and will be won by the might of liberty loving men, a glorious peace which will endure throughout the ages. United with you of the Latin race are we who could de sire no prouder title than 'the Romans of the west.'

> "We Will Win This War." "My friends of America and of Italy ve will win this war. It may be on the wasted fields of Flanders and Picardy; it may be in the valley of the Plave, and amidst the snowcrowned peaks of the Alps, or it may be on Gernan lands beyond the Rhine, some where somehow and sometime we will win. It cannot be otherwise for we fight for justice, for liberty and for humanity."

In replying to the president's m di Cellere said he was deeply touched by the fact that the celebration of United States in the capital of the absences in this connection. nation whose friendship Italy cherished and whose moral and material support, "in these fateful years we look pon as evidence of the victory.' Italy, said the ambassador, is not

aghting the war for any base and selfish motives of conquest, but is fighting as much for the liberation of her oppressed people who too, long have been under the hateful yoke of

ouse last week that there are now 2,078,222 men in the United States army and that 90,000 left America for

MUST WORK OR FIGHT The Draft List is to Be Purged of Idlers.

and 100 ruble notes are now quoted CROWDER PUBLISHES NEW ORDER. After July 1, All Draftees Who Ar Not Wearing the Khaki Must Be Engaged in Some Employment to the

Prosecution of the War. Washington, May 23.-Every man f draft age must work or fight after July 1, under a drastic amendment to present. the selective service regulations announced today by Provost Marshal ieneral Crowder.

Not only idlers, but all draft regis rants engaged in what are held to be non-useful occupations are to be haled before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army. Gamblers, race track and bucket shop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be reached by the new regulations also include waiters and bartenders, theatre ushers and attendants, passenger levator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

From Bottom to Top. Deferred classification granted of

ecount of dependents will be disresarded entirely in applying the rule man may be at the bottom of Class , or even in Class 4, but if he falls within the regulations and refuses to ake useful employment he will be given a new number in Class 1 that will send him into the military service forthwith. Local boards are auhorized to use discretion only where hey find that enforced change of em sloyment would result in dispropor ionate hurdship upon his dependents. It has been known for some time hat some form of "work or fight" plan has been submitted to Presiden Wilson, but there had been no inti nation that it was so far-reaching in Both military authorities and cope. lepartment of labor officials believe that it will go a long way toward solving the labor problem for farmers, shipbuilders and munition makrs, and will end, for the present at east, talk of conscription of labor The announcement today gives notice significantly that the list of non-use

to time as necessity requires. Crowder's Statement. statement of the provost mar

ful occupations will be extended from

that general's office follows: "Provost Marshal General Crowde oday announced an amendment to he selective service regulations which deals with the great question of comnelling men not engaged in a usefu ecupation immediately to apply themselves to some form of labo contributing to the general good. The dler, too, will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suit. able employment or entering th

army. July 1, any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler, or not engaged in some useful occupation shall be summoned before and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to be inducted into the nilitary service of the United States.

For Local Boards.

'Any local board will be authorize "Any local board will be authorized o take action, whether it has origina invisdiction of the registrant or not n other words, any man loafing around a pool room in Chicago ma e held to answer to a Chicago board ven though he may have registered in New York and lived there most of

dle registrants will be deemed to apply also to gamblers of all descripions and employes and attendants of meket shops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists and the like, who, for the purpose of the regdations, will be considered as idlers "The new registration will also afect the following classes:

Classes Affected. "(a) Persons engaged in the serv

ing of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs. "(b) Passenger elevator operato and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of clubs, hotels

ings and bath houses, "(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games sport and amusements, excepting ac tual performers in legitimate con certs, operas or theatrical perform

"(d) Persons employed in domesti "(e) Sale clerks and other clerks

employed in stores and other mercanile establishments.

"Men who are engaged as above who are idlers will not be mrmitte have drawn a late number or because they have been placed in Class 2. Class 3 or Class 4 on the grounds of dependency. The fact that he is not usefully employed will outweigh both of the above conditions. "It is expected that the list of non

useful occupations will be extended require, so as to include persons in other employments. Safeguards Provided.

"Temporary absences from regula

employment not to exceed one week. unless such temporary absences are habitual or frequent, shall not be considered as idleness. Regular vapatronage of the president of the cations will not be considered as "The regulation throws a further

safeguard around men not usefully employed, by providing that where cumstances that would not permit change of employment by the registrant without disproportionate hardship to his dependents, or where change from non-useful to useful employment or occupation would neresitate a removal of the registrant or his family, local boards may give consideration to the circumstances. The regulation further provides that where such change of employment would compel the night employment under circumstance which a board might deem unsuitable

or such employment of women, the soard may take such circumstances nto consideration in making its de-

Need of Regulation.

Explaining the new regulation and he necessity for it. General Crowder said: "The war has so far disorganized

he normal adjustment of industrial nan power as to prevent the enorous industrial output and national rganization necessary to success. "There is a popular demand rganization of man power, but

"Steps to prohibit idleness and noneffective occupation will be welcomed y our people.

firect draft could be imposed a

"We shall give the idlers and mer ot effectively employed the choice etween military service and effective employment. Every man in the draft age, at least, must work or

fight. "This is not alone a war of miliory maneuvers. It is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics. "It is enough to ask what would happen if every man in the nation turned his hand to effective work

How is this to be done? "The answer is plain. The first step toward the solution of the difficulty is to prohibit engagement by able-bodied men in the field of hurt ful employment, idleness or ineffec tual employment, and thus induce and persuade the vast, wasted excess industrial fields.

Unanswerable Criticisms.

One of the unanswerable critiisms of the draft has been that it ikes men from the farms and from all useful employments and marches hem past crowds of idlers and loafly is simple-to couple the indusrial basis with other grounds for exmotion and to require that any man deading exemption on any ground shall also show that he is contributing ffectively to the industrial welfare

"The regulation itself makes plain he determination of the war depart-The great organization ment. ocal and district boards which has dready accomplished a notable work may be relied upon to catch the spirit of the movement and sorely needed man power will soon be flowing into the fields of useful endeavor or into the other direction of military trength."

VOLUNTEER AGE LIMIT army Will Now be Able to Use Men

from 40 to 55. Another move towards full utiliza ion of the country's man power was made Friday when Secretary Baker sent to congress the draft of a bill proposing to raise the maximum age lmit for voluntary enlistment in the ed all the machinery by which our army from 40 to 55. All men over 40 drafted army has been selected and so efficient would be assigned to honombatant service. In a letter to Speaker Clark asking that the bill be

shed, Secretary Baker said: "Every man above the age of 40 years who is enlisted in non-combatant branches of the service will make vailable for duty with the line troops called for the voluntary action

or all troops. "Many men whose long experience as mechanics and artisans will make them particularly valuable to the vaious staff corps and departments may men without such experience."

There probably are 7,500,000 men be thus secured instead of younger setween the ages of 40 and 55, and nany thousands of them already have attested their desire to serve by bomparding the department with applications. While the great majority of will be restrained from enlisting by family and business ties, the number at liberty to join the colors is expected to be more than sufficient to meet the purpose in view.

Staff corps position include parters unit includes a number of positions for which the older men would be just as well suited as the present occupants who under the new plan, would be released for line duty. Official estimates are that a modern army, to be maintained as an efficient unit, must have between 40 and 45 per hind the fighting zone. This means that of the first 1,000,000 men sent to stores, apartment houses, office build- France, 400,000 serve along the line of ommunication.

> No Escaping the Draft.-Slackers draft will be prosecuted under the selective service act on their return. Attorney General Gregory has announc-

tion," said the attorney general's statement, "that a number of men of conscription age have left and that even ow occasionally, others are leaving the country to evade military service. "Slackers . . are presumably laboring under the delusion that by securing a temporary residence in another country for the duration of the war, they may escape their military

obligations and upon the termination

of the war may return home to enjoy

the fruits of sacrifice in which they

had no part. "When this struggle is complete however, such men on seeking admission to the United States will find that it will be necessary for them to stand those who have reached their majority trial on indictments charging them with violations of the selective service act. These trials will be vigorously prosecuted and the maximum penalty number in Class A will become 1,500,provided by the law will be urged upon

"The passage of time will not prevent the bringing of prosecutions. Such non-registrants and delinquents either must return for military service all future rights of United States citizenship denied them. The government at no time hereafter will be inclined to grant any general amnesty to such

"It also should be clearly understood by the general public that whoever essists another to escape from this country to avoid military service or whoever assists to maintain in a foreign country one who has fled there o escape military service, is guilty of a violation of the espionage act and national purpose to have such an army upon conviction becomes liable to the ready to strike January 1, 1920.-Wilfull penalties imposed thereby."

NO. 43

CREATING AN ARMY

How the Great American Democracy

Solved the Problem. The problem of how a great democ racy of 100,000,000 shall select its army has been solved in this war. We have never solved it before. The cherished view that it can be done by a purely coluntary system was exploded in our livil war, and its failure was confirmed in the experience of Great Britain.

The effective, the just, the demo-

cratic method is by the selective draft

Secretary Baker and President Wilson were in the outset opposed to this, but they were convinced of their error and to them and a part of their followers in congress and to the Repubof the present conscription law. Without abating in the slightest the credit of those who put through the bill, it is not too much to say that the real inventor of the system, the man who has done more than any other one person in the government practically to carry it out, is Major General Enoch H. Crowder, the judge advocate general of the United States. General 'rowder has had a peculiar fit prep tration for the work. A graduate of West Point and an officer in the cavalry of the regular army, he studied law and became a member of the bar. His aptness in the profession led to his transfer to the judge advocate's department. When Major General Me-Arthur was military governor of the Philippines and had thrust on him the masi civil duty and responsibility of executing them, he made Col. Crowder military secretary of the government. and Colonel Crowder there developed facility for formulating rules and plans for the regulation of a civil ommunity under a military government that spoke the real jurist and statesman. When it became necessary to take over the Cuban governprovide new laws in that country which should obviate the difficulties that had brought disaster, especially in the matter of elections, General Crowder was summoned by the secretary of war to take charge of legislation in that island. After two years he formulated most of the laws which have had successful operation ever since, and have secured the prosperity

of that gem of the Antilles. When we declared war and the ques tion of the proper method of raising an army was before the war department, the general staff was consulted and so was the judge advocate general. They both submitted plans and General Crowder's was adopted; and he action of the administration adopting it has been triumphantly vinshal general, General Crowder has issued all the regulations and formulatcalled. It is a most pleasing matan

of trained fitness to dwell upon. Now for the results. In devising the mechanism needed, General Crowder showed his broad vision and complete confidence in the self-governing capacity of the American people. He the formation of committees of unof-Through these agents, in a marvelously short time, nearly ten millions of men between twenty-one and thirtyone were registered. Exemption boards, 4,500 in number, and district boards, 200 in number, with the duty of selection and examination, were created, and the amount of free and valuable service rendered by them of their numbers. Under the first call, the men in this class undoubtedly which was of the first increment of 500,000 authorized in the law, 500,000 were selected and 187,000 in specially drafted units. This was the new law's contribution to the present army, which numbers with the regular army and the National Guard, 1,600,000. This is the army that has been training since September, 1917, and is the army France.

> After the rush was over, the provost marshal general took steps to secure a better organization and more detailed and useful information in respect to questionnaires, of a most searching character, a complete classification of the then uncalled registrants was who are available for the army at once and who, in successive order of availability, can be called. The answering of these questionnaires was an enormous task. The aid of lawyers throughout the country was invoked, ession give its service. Speaking generally, the classes were: (a) Unmarried men without dependents and martion; (b) married men with or without children, not dependent, usefully engaged: (c) married men with dependent kin; (d) married men with dependent families; (e) those exempt by In round numbers there were 2,400,-

000 in Class A. Of these, 200,000 were

sent to camps last fall after the first

call, 600,000 have been called for April

and May: 800,000 will be called before January 1, 1919, so that we shall have an army of 3,200,000 men by that time. This will reduce the uncalled of Class A to 800,000. The law requiring since the passage of the conscription act of May 18, 1917, will add to Class A at least 700,000 eligibles. Thus the 000 again by January, 1919. If a new registration of the men becoming 21 in May, 1919, is had in that year, there will be added 700,000 more, or those left in Class A will then be increased to 2,200,000, or more than enough to make an army of 5,000,000 men January 1, 1920, without going out of Class A. Should we go into other classes or reduce the age limit to nineteen we could with ease add millions to that number. Consider the small drain this 5,000,000 will be upon our man-power as compared with that upon French-000,000 will be made up without any men having dependents at home. We see now how easily it can be selected under our system. Let us declare our

liam H. Taft in Philadelphia Ledger.